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Family biography of Lewis Tillman, 1st

BIOGRAPHY

OF

A FAMILY

Tillman

QC 018

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Prepared and Published by

LEWIS TILLMAN, 3D
SAMUEL E. TILLMAN
EDWIN H. TILLMAN
AND
ABRAM M. TILLMAN

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HOME OF THE FAMILY OF LEWIS TILLMAN, 2D
BEDFORD COUNTY, TENNESSEE

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FIG. 1. DISTRIBUTION OF THE SPECIES IN THE UNITED STATES.
 (Based on the data of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.)

FOREWORD

“This family record having been prepared chiefly for my children, I have devoted the first part to my father and his children. I wish my children to keep in mind that a respectable and honorable ancestry reflects no credit upon descendants unless those descendants prove themselves worthy. It can only serve as an incentive to virtuous and useful lives. Every individual in the United States should stand upon his own merits, his own character; and we are valued ultimately by the good we do for others, and not by any kind of success that centers in self. Besides, our pride of ancestry is greatly humbled when we consider that if we go back only twelve generations, from father and mother to grandfather and grandmother, and from grandfather and grandmother to great-grandfather and great-grandmother, and so on, we find we have in so short a time over four thousand direct or lineal ancestors of the twelfth generation back. Hence, one may esteem himself fortunate if he can identify in himself a few strains of good blood.”

The above foreword is from a pamphlet entitled “Tillman Genealogy” which was prepared and published by George N. Tillman in December, 1905. As therein stated, the first part of the pamphlet was devoted to the records of his father and his father’s children—that is the children of Lewis Tillman and his wife Mary Catherine (Davidson) Tillman. To the records of these children and their parents as given in the pamphlet of 1905, there is given in the present

pamphlet additional history of their parents and the records of the children are brought to completeness or to date (1931).

It is also thought desirable to precede these individual histories by a brief statement of the more direct and well determined ancestral lines of Lewis Tillman and his wife Mary Catherine Davidson. This Lewis was the second of that given name in our well established line of Tillman ancestors, and the earlier members of the line, in paternal order back are, John 1st—to Lewis 1st—to George 2nd—to Roger 2nd—to George 1st—to Roger 1st, who was our first certainly known ancestor of the Tillman name, and he had a grant of land in Bristol Parish, Charles City County, Va., in 1689.

The grandfather of Lewis (2nd) above named along his maternal line was Matthew Martin of South Carolina, the youngest of eight brothers, all of whom were soldiers on the Colonial side in the war of Independence, and all of the eight were officers except Matthew, who was only twenty years of age at the close of the Revolution.

ABRAM MARTIN, the father of the eight sons, was a Colonial soldier before the Revolution, he was in the Duquesne expedition and also was Captain of a company under Washington at Braddock's defeat. The mother of Matthew Martin (above specified) was Elizabeth Marshall, a blood aunt of the great Chief Justice. The wife of Matthew was Sally Clay, a first cousin of the well-known Kentucky orator.

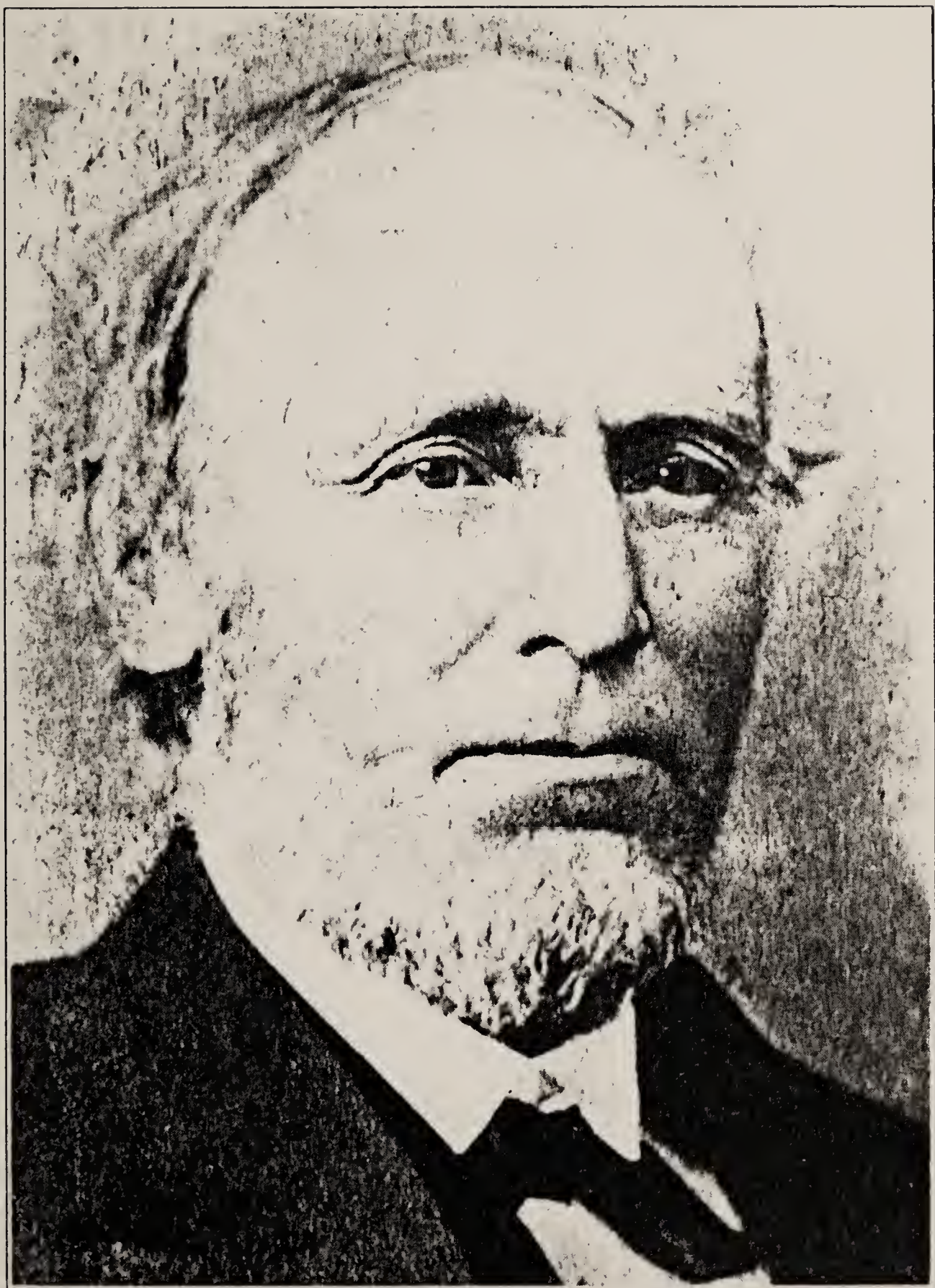
MARY CATHERINE DAVIDSON, the wife of Lewis Tillman (2nd) was of Scotch-Irish descent, and her

ancestors came from Ireland to Pennsylvania. The first of these Davidsons of whom we have definite record, were two brothers, John and George, who moved from Pennsylvania to North Carolina about 1748. This John was one of the signers of the Mecklenberg Declaration of Independence, a fact attested by a monument erected at Charlotte, N. C., which bears his name along with other signers of that Declaration. He rendered faithful service to his country as Major in a North Carolina regiment during the Revolutionary War.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON, the eldest son of the above mentioned John, was also a regimental officer in this war. The oldest son of this William Davidson was another John who came and settled in Bedford County, Tennessee, about 1815. He, in his youth, had served three enlistments in the Revolutionary Army. The fourth son of this John was James Davidson, born in North Carolina in 1796. He died in Bedford County, Tenn., in 1824. This James Davidson married Harriet C. Hord and was the father of Mary Catherine Davidson, who became the wife of Lewis Tillman (2nd), our father. Harriet C. Hord was born in 1804, and died in Bedford County, Tenn., in 1892. Her mother was Mary Whitlow, her father was Edmund, and her grandfather Thomas Hord, both of Charlotte County, Va.



LEWIS TILLMAN, 2ND



LEWIS TILLMAN, 2ND

LEWIS TILLMAN, SR., father of the six sons and one daughter whose biographical sketches follow this, was born in Bedford County, Tenn., August 18, 1816, and died May 3, 1886. He was a son of John Tillman and Rachel P. Tillman. His mother's maiden name was Martin. Her father, Matt Martin, and his seven brothers were Revolutionary soldiers. His Tillman ancestors were also. In 1836 he joined the Lincoln County Company for the Florida Seminole campaign, the Bedford County troops of which he was a member being rejected, the quota for that county being full. He had before been elected a major in his county; but upon the rejection of the Bedford County troops, he enlisted as a private in Lincoln County, and was a member of Capt. George Wilson's "Spike Company." Some time after his return from Florida he was elected lieutenant colonel, and then colonel of militia. He held commissions from Governor Carroll, Governor Cannon, and Governor Polk. He was elected Circuit Court Clerk of Bedford County in 1852, and was reëlected in 1856. He was a Whig. When the Civil War came, he adhered steadfastly to the Union under the most adverse conditions. After the Civil War, he was for many years Clerk and Master of the Chancery Court. He was elected a member of Congress in 1868. He was a clear, forcible writer and an able speaker. For many years he edited a newspaper at Shelbyville. He joined the Christian Church in 1842. In 1840 he married Mary C. Davidson, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, whose ancestors and relatives in North Carolina were the stanchest soldiers in the War of Independence.

He was gifted by nature. He was never a student in any college or university; but by extensive reading, study, and experience he became a writer of pure and forcible English. His style attracted and interested by its force and rapidity of movement and its weight of thought, its pathos, at times, and humor. He was a natural orator; and whenever he spoke upon public questions, as he often did, not only the people generally, but the lawyers and professional men, would suspend work to go and listen to him. He was a Union man, never wavering in his faith in its ultimate triumph; but, to quote the words of an editorial in the leading Democratic paper of the State (the Nashville American), published upon the occasion of his death: "After the restoration of the Federal cause in Tennessee, he showed his magnanimity in laying aside the passions aroused by the strife and in doing neighborly acts and rendering timely assistance to those who differed from him and had brought trouble on themselves." "He was a man of great breadth of intellect, of positive character, and of deep convictions, and he had the courage of his convictions. He never advocated a cause because he thought it was popular, but because he believed it to be right. He was a born leader, and battled for the success of his principles with the devotion of a lover, the energy of a warrior, and the courage of a martyr. In all public enterprises he took a warm interest, and his hand was restrained from nothing calculated to advance and elevate the people among whom he lived. His tastes were simple, but refined, and his aims were high. So generous was his disposition that it may truly be said of him that he derived more pleasure in doing a substantial service for others than in accepting such

kindness. His intercourse with his children was as much that of a brother as of a father. Indeed, his nature was so simple and unaffected, so kind and benevolent, that good actions flowed as naturally from him as the fountain from the hillside."

From numerous newspapers similar tributes to his character might be quoted.

He was a man of small fortune. He owned a farm of a few hundred acres, and never accumulated any money. He spent all he made in the support of his family, educating his children, and in helping everybody needing help that it was in his power to help.

Here is a partial list of things found in the two story brick house (his home), after his death:

Files of the New York Tribune, beginning back in 1830.

Millennial Harbinger (Alexander Campbell's religious periodical), from, about the first issue.

Works on Political Economy.

Pictures of Henry Clay, Horace Greely, Lord Palmerston, Sydney Smith, Richard Cobden and various other distinguished statesmen and scientists.

There was an old chest made in 1754 (formerly the property of father's father's mother) and it is now owned by Major Lewis Tillman, his grandson.

The cradle in which all of us were rocked.

An old deer horn and a powder horn.

There was a great variety of journals and newspapers.

In the library on the first floor were only a few books, but standard works—no trash.



MARY CATHERINE TILLMAN



MARY CATHERINE TILLMAN

MARY CATHERINE TILLMAN (nee Davidson), the wife of Lewis Tillman, Sr., was born March 1, 1823, and died December 7, 1902, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Harriet Almeda Brannan, at Knoxville, Tenn. She was educated in the Presbyterian faith under the tutelage of one of the most noted pioneer preachers and teachers of the church, Parson George Newton, but early in life she was attracted by the movement in which Alexander Campbell was the chief figure at that time, and she joined (in 1842) the fraternity known as the Christian Church of Disciples.

She led a quiet unobtrusive life, devoted to the duties of her situation and relations in life: the nurture and training of her children, the discharge of daily obligations to slaves, dependents and neighbors, until cares, troubles, sorrows and old age broke her down.

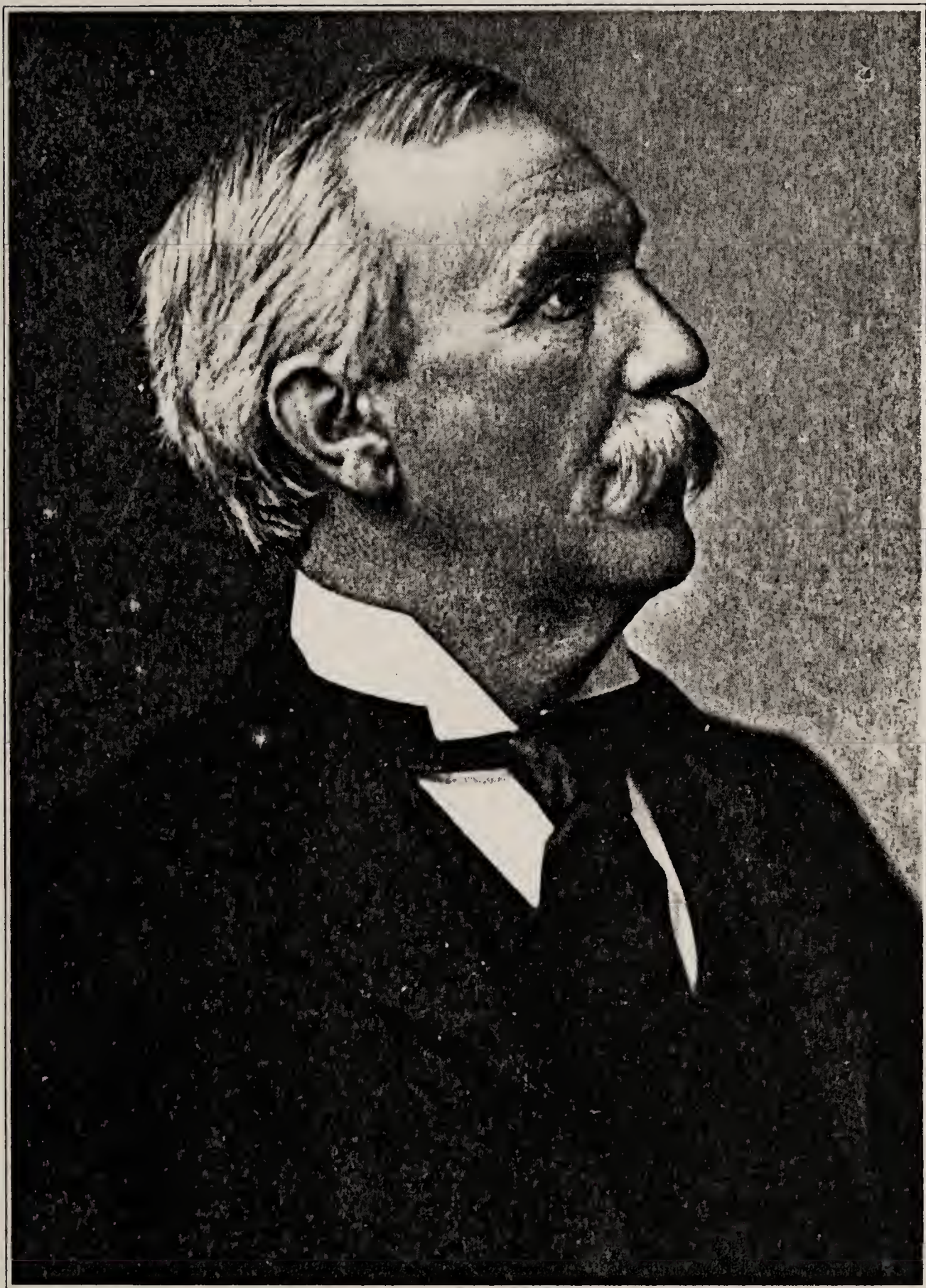
She loved the good, the true and the beautiful. She read the best books and had no other sort in her house. In her last years, she lost the faculty of memory. She could not recall recent events and much of even the best years of her life seemed to have vanished or become vague and as a dream, but she retained her perception and power of discrimination and capacity to enjoy thought and feeling, transient as they were. In her last days she had in her hands, when able to sit up, her New Testament or Farrar's "Life of Christ." She had passed through many trials, griefs, sufferings, and struggles, as nearly all do who live a long life; but she never complained. She was truly remarkable in this respect. It looked at times like stoicism; but those who knew her intimately perceived it to be Christian resignation, patience, and fortitude. A lively sense of

humor was one of the best faculties and greatest blessings she possessed, and it never left her. She hated sham, pretense, or show, and looked right straight through all the covering to the heart. Evil shunned her presence. She was a good mother and neighbor—one of the thousands of women who are the true preservers of our civilization, whose names soon pass out of the memory of the living and appear not on any printed page or marble shaft, but whose work abideth.

The following is quoted from the Nashville Banner of December 8, 1902:—" * * * She was widely known throughout Middle Tennessee, and the announcement of her death will carry sadness to many homes where this good woman was so deeply loved and respected. * * * She spent much of her life doing good, and to her children has left the sweet heritage of a life of usefulness and honors not of the ostentatious kind which are proclaimed to the world, but honors won by deeds of kindness and love."



JAMES DAVIDSON TILLMAN



JAMES D. TILLMAN

JAMES DAVIDSON TILLMAN was the firstborn child of Lewis and Mary C. Tillman, and was born in Bedford County, Tenn., November 25, 1841.

He graduated from the University of Nashville in 1860; and when the Civil War began, he was at the Law School of Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tenn. He left school and went into the Confederate Army, filling the position of lieutenant in a company from Shelbyville. He was taken prisoner at Fort Donelson, and was at Johnson's Island until September, 1862, when he and his regiment were exchanged at Vicksburg; and upon a reorganization he was elected lieutenant colonel of the Forty-first Tennessee Regiment, and for a large portion of the time he commanded the regiment. Upon the retirement of Colonel Farquaharson, on account of age and feeble health, he was made colonel in 1863, and commanded his regiment at the battle of Chickamauga, where he was severely wounded at Snodgrass Hill. Upon his recovery, he again assumed command, and was in all the engagements in which his command took part (except Franklin, Tenn.) until the close of the war. At the time of the battle at Franklin he had not sufficiently recovered from the wound received at Chickamauga to resume active duty.

Upon the reorganization of Joe Johnston's Army in April, 1865, he was commissioned Colonel and assigned to command the Third Consolidated Tennessee Regiments. The commission is now in possession of Lewis Tillman, son of George N. Tillman; a copy of the commission follows:—

OK-

“Bivouac Army of the South, April 18, 1865.—To all whom it may concern, greeting; Know all men by these presents, that James D. Tillman, Colonel Forty-first Regiment Tennessee volunteer infantry, has recently been appointed Colonel of one of the Tennessee regiments in this army, and that this regiment was composed of the remnants of the Fourth, Fifth, Nineteenth, Twenty-fourth, Thirty-first, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-eighth, Forty-first Tennessee regiments, and the Fifth Confederate regiment, and that the commanders of these regiments, composed of the remnants of the aforesaid old regiments consolidated, were selected and appointed because of their experience, efficiency and gallantry.

(signed) John C. Brown, Maj.-General

(signed) C. L. Stevenson, Maj.-General.

(signed) Wm. B. Bate, Maj.-General

(signed) W. J. Hardee, Lieut.-General.”

At this time Colonel Tillman had been in the service since the beginning of the war and was only twenty-three years and five months of age. He had been in command of the Forty-first Tennessee for two years before the above mentioned consolidation.

He surrendered with Joseph E. Johnston's army in North Carolina, and returned to his home for the first time after entering the army.

In the latter part of 1865 he began the practice of law at Shelbyville, and married Mary Frances, youngest daughter of Dr. William Bonner, and moved to Fayetteville, where he continued the practice of his profession until 1896.

In 1870 he was elected to the Legislature, and was chairman of the Committee on Education.

In 1873, in 1893, and in 1901 he was a member of the State Senate, serving on the Judiciary Committee and other important committees.

In January, 1895, he was appointed Minister to the Republic of Ecuador by President Cleveland, where he remained about three years. This was the only position he ever held under the Federal government, and in Tennessee was known through all his short periods of public life as a state-credit and sound-money Democrat. After his return from Ecuador, he spent the remaining years of his life on his farm in Lincoln County, near Fayetteville, Tennessee.

He died at Fayetteville June 16, 1916, and a number of Tennessee papers published eulogies praising his character as a soldier, citizen, and government official. He was noted for his courteous manner, kindness of heart, yet firmness in the discharge of duty.

He was buried in Rose Hill cemetery at Fayetteville, Tennessee.

His wife, Frances Bonner Tillman, died in April, 1921, and was buried at the same place.

On the stone marking their graves appears the letter "T", and carved in the stone are the following lines:

"A Confederate Soldier 1861-65. Lieut.-Colonel of 41st Tennessee Regiment 1863,—Colonel of the 3rd Tennessee, Consolidated, composed of the remnants of Tennessee regiments."

JOHN TILLMAN

7 & 11 = 1801

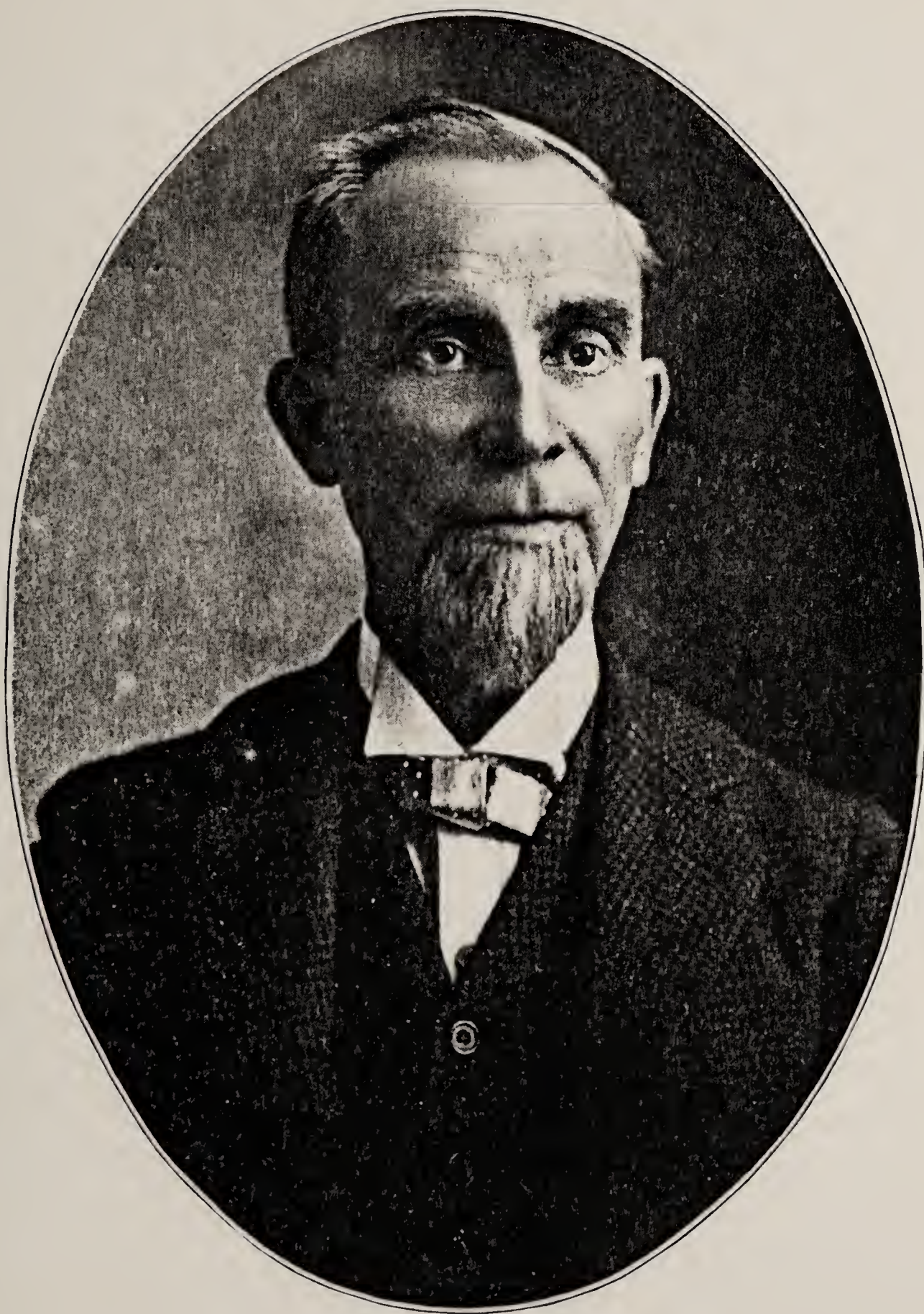
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JOHN TILLMAN, the second son of Lewis and Mary Catherine Tillman was born August 13, 1843; he died October 21, 1852. At that time he was attending school from his grandfather's home near Fairfield, Tenn. His remains were interred in the cemetery at Good Hope church in that village: at this writing (January, 1931) a small, graceful stone column with fitting pedestal still marks the spot.

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LEWIS TILLMAN, 3B



LEWIS TILLMAN, 3D

LEWIS TILLMAN, JR., was born November 20, 1845. He attended school at Fairfield, Bedford County, Tenn., until the outbreak of the war between the states. During that conflict he remained on the farm near Shelbyville, and, with the brothers who were old enough, excepting James (who was in the Confederate Army), did the work of a farm hand, assisting in growing and gathering in each year the crops of corn and other grain. His sympathies were with the Union cause, but he took no active part in the great contest.

In 1865 he became Deputy Clerk and Master of the Chancery Court at Shelbyville under his father, who held the principal office, and in 1869 succeeded his father. But this office he lost in 1870 under the operation of the new Constitution of the State, all offices being vacated.

Removing to Knoxville in October, 1870, he was made Deputy Clerk and Master under Colonel Patterson, serving till June, 1871, when he resigned and entered the law office of Messrs. Cocke & Henderson, prominent attorneys. Upon Colonel Cocke's death, in 1874, he took up the law for himself; and for more than fifty years he pursued that vocation, making a reputation as a successful, painstaking, and trustworthy attorney in those branches of the law to which he gave attention. For four years (1901-05) he was Deputy Clerk and Master of the Chancery Court of Knox County.

He united with the Christian Church in 1865, and has maintained his interest therein through all the years, serving for the greater part of the time as elder. It is probably not too much to say that the church at

Park Avenue, Knoxville, wherein he now holds membership, owes its existence to his constancy and persistence. He has been connected actively with a number of charitable organizations of his county and city, and for several years was a member of the State Board of Charities, under appointments by Governors Taylor and McMillin.

In politics he has ever been a conservative Republican; but he considered the question of dealing with the liquor traffic the paramount issue for many years, and voted the Prohibition ticket so long as there was an organization in his section.

In 1881, he made the first compilation of the ordinances of Knoxville, acting under authority of the Board of Aldermen. He was also for many years a member of the City Sinking Fund Commission, Trustee and Secretary of the Knox County Industrial School, and Manager of the Knoxville Abstract Company during its existence.

He continued in legal business until the first of January, 1930, giving his time principally to office work, investigating titles and drafting deeds, trust deed, contracts, etc. He took pride in the fact that no one for whom he did work ever complained of his charges, or suffered loss by reason of failure of title, or burden on land examined by him.

He married in 1874, Emma Frances Rogers, of Memphis, Tenn., and they have made their home in Knoxville. They have two daughters:—

Mary Catherine, who married Mr. Frank P. Gaut, of Knoxville, and they have made their home with her

parents. They had one son, Tillman, who died in early manhood.

Frances Bonner married Mr. Ruffin A. Smith and they reside in Birmingham, Ala. They have a daughter, Emily Ashe.

Mr. Tillman throughout all his life was of serious mind, and in the latter years he was of deeper thought, and many questions which did not disturb him in his youth gave him much consideration.

About his eightieth year, and while still daily at work, he wrote a number of short poems, one of which he consents may close this history of his life.

CLOSING YEARS—WAITING

The close of life is drawing near:
I have passed my eightieth year;
I hold a hope,—I have no fear.

From this strange world all must go;
What lies beyond we cannot know;
It may be well—it may be woe.

I stand upon a river brink,
And of the past and future think;
I hold a hope, I will not shrink.

Where are the friends in youth I knew,
So many then, now so few?
Gone are they to life anew.

Some where, surely, we shall meet them,
And with glad hearts there shall greet them,
And dwell with them evermore,
Over the sea, on brighter shore.

We are waiting, wife and I,
For the call from on high;
Waiting for the life to be,
The life beyond the unknown sea.

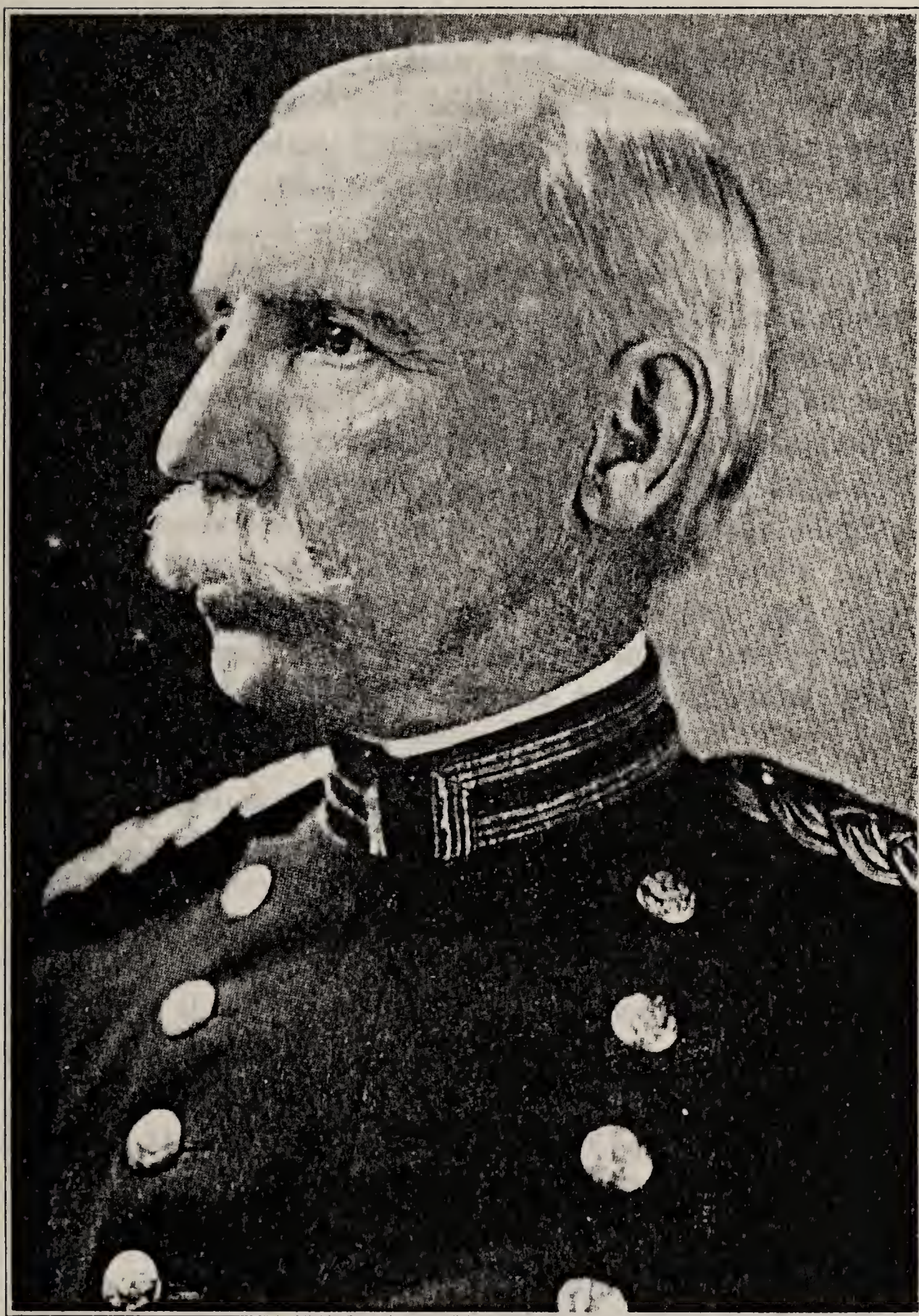
The loved, the lost, the young, the fair;
Shall we find them over there?
And to us shall they be known
Tho' earthly form be not their own?

Alas, alas, 'tis vain that we
Try to solve the mystery;
We can but trust the *God of Love*;
Doubts and fears he will remove,
And dark replace with golden light,
Where *Day* is ever,—never *Night*;
And there in Heaven Sphere
We shall to Him be ever near.

And what shall our labor be,
In that land so bright, so free?
It is well we cannot guess
What will occupy us there,
Surely, something which will bless.
Oh then, while we survive,
With earnest hearts let us strive
To keep the safe, the narrow way
That leads to *Light—Eternal Day*.



SAMUEL ESCUE TILLMAN



SAMUEL E. TILLMAN

SAMUEL ESCUE TILLMAN, was born near Shelbyville, Tenn., on October 2nd, 1847. He was the son of Lewis Tillman and Mary C. Davidson, his wife; he was reared on his father's plantation, situated on Duck River, Bedford County, Tennessee; he was the fourth son in a family of eleven children. He spent his boyhood amid the most healthy and delightful surroundings of country life. The family and neighborhood associations were of the happiest description and they left an indelible impress upon the boy's nature as well as upon his memory. Streets and buildings, temples and palaces, silks and robes never had the charm for him that the country gave. Beside his brothers and sister, he had for play-mates several colored boys about his own age; these humble friends he never forgot and to the last survivor of them he yearly contributed assistance after both were well beyond four score years.

With gun and rod, with horse, horn and hounds, his holidays gave health and pleasure combined with useful experience, both in athletics, and in training the eye to read topography, to travel the pathless forest, an acquisition which served him well later in engineering work in the far West. Samuel's school education began when he was nine years old. His entire schooling before the civil war (with the exception of a few months) was given at Duck River Male Academy, situated at Fairfield, Tennessee, about fifteen miles from his home.

This school was taught by his uncle Abram M. Tillman, a talented scholar, who was master of the Latin and Greek languages and a natural and trained mathematician. This uncle's principal amusement was fox-hunting with hounds, and his nephew Samuel was his

frequent companion. The latter attended this school regularly until the summer of 1861, when the Civil War began and practically all the schools in Tennessee were closed; there were then no public schools in operation in Tennessee. Although at this time less than fourteen years of age, the boy, under admirable tuition had made fair progress in the classics, having completed the ordinary Latin courses including Caesar's Commentaries, Cicero's Orations, Virgil and Horace; in Greek, he had finished the preliminary readers, and read Xenophon and Homer's Illiad; he was also well-grounded in elementary mathematics, arithmetic, algebra, geometry and trigonometry.

When the war began, he and three of his brothers were away at school; the oldest aged 19, at once joined the Confederate Army; himself and two others returned to their father's home. Their father believed that useful occupation, the work habit, both mental and physical, were equally essential to youthful training, to good citizenship and to happiness; he also anticipated a lengthy war and immediately concluded that slavery was doomed. With these beliefs he felt that the absence of schools must not lead to an idle life by the former scholars. He accordingly placed these three boys on the list of "field hands" for the plantation work, along with his negroes, each to do regularly, such work as he was physically fit for; this work was done under the immediate direction of one of the older negroes, who was the foreman of the place. The colored boys of the same age as the white arose at the same time, did mainly the same kind of work and had the same holidays. Such a life had many beneficial effects, the two most im-

portant of which were health and strength and familiarity with strenuous physical effort.

In January, 1865, Samuel received from President Lincoln an appointment as cadet At Large, to the West Point Academy, subject to admission in the following June. Not having attended any school during the previous four years, his father sent him in February, 1865, to Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, to review his studies and prepare for the West Point examination. This was the boy's first excursion out of his native state, and he never forgot the impression made upon him, when, in Cincinnati, he saw for the first time *white* servants, waiters in the hotel.

On June 8th, 1865, he reported to the Adjutant at West Point, and, along with his classmates, received from the older cadets the usual unconventional and somewhat disturbing reception, then the custom at the Academy. This "breaking in" of the new arrivals was then called "devilling", the term "hazing" was not used until many years later. "New cadet" Tillman took the "devilling" in good part and soon came to the conclusion that it was not only harmless, but beneficial if it could be kept *within proper* limitations, but he also saw that it could *not* be so restrained. In all his many years at West Point, he never changed his view, he never, as a cadet, practiced the custom upon his successors in the corps, and, as an officer, always supported the efforts to establish the *proper* restraint, which he said had not been accomplished when he returned to the Academy as Superintendent fifty-two years later.

As a student, Cadet Tillman was always industrious and he said that his home life had already taught obedi-

ence and discipline, so that he found little hardship at West Point. Indeed, his early letters show that he was greatly surprised to find that in beginning his studies at the Academy, he only had two recitations a day, and he often referred to the life as free from care and responsibility, with "only two lessons a day to learn."

He took a high academic position in his class from the beginning and held it to the end, graduating number three.

Upon graduating he was assigned to the 4th U. S. Artillery and on October 1st, 1869, reported for service with Light Battery B, at Fort Riley, Kansas, then under the command of Captain H. C. Hasbrouck.

In the spring of 1870, the officers and men of the Battery, leaving the guns behind, went into the field as Cavalry, doing duty for several months in north central Kansas. While in the field in August, Tillman received an order to report on August 28th, at West Point for duty as instructor. On that date he became an instructor in the Department of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology. He served in that Department until the summer of 1873, when he was relieved at his own request. In the previous year (1872) he had been transferred to the Engineer Corps.

Upon relief from the Academy in '73, Tillman was ordered to duty on War Department surveys west of the 100th meridian, under Lieutenant G. M. Wheeler; in compliance with this order, in the latter part of August, he reported for duty at Camp Apache, Arizona; in reaching this point he traveled 750 miles by stage. His field work that autumn was in Arizona and New Mexico, returning to the Washington office in Decem-

ber. In the spring of 1874, Tillman was relieved from this work and ordered to report to the Superintendent of the Naval Observatory for duty in connection with the Transit of Venus, which was to occur in the following December, and which several governments besides our own were preparing to observe. In this work he became the assistant of Captain C. W. Raymond, afterwards one of the most distinguished officers of the U. S. Engineer Corps.

The station selected, from which Raymond's party was to observe the transit was Crozet Island, in the South Indian Ocean, 49°S. , and the party left New York in the U. S. S. Swatara in June, 1874. The vessel touched at Bahia, in Brazil, and at Cape Town, Africa, and upon reaching the Crozet Island, it was found impossible to land and the party was carried on to Tasmania, from which island the transit was observed. The party got back to New York in the following May. Upon arriving in New York, Tillman found an order to report again at West Point for academic duty, this time as instructor in the Department of Natural Philosophy. He served in this capacity for a year, and was then again ordered to duty on survey work in the far West. He continued on this survey work for three years, when he was for the third time ordered to West Point for academic duty.

Resuming his work as assistant in the Department of Chemistry, in September, 1879, he was in December, 1880, appointed Professor in that Department to replace Colonel Kendrick who voluntarily retired after over forty-five years of commissioned service.

When Colonel Tillman became head of the Department of Chemistry, on December 21st, 1880, he had had besides his cadet experience, four years' service as assistant in that Department, one year as instructor in the Department of Natural Philosophy and six years' valuable and inspiring service away from the Academy, and was just thirty-three years old, in the prime of life. He was thoroughly familiar with the point of view of both student and instructor in the academic courses. It is impossible in a brief notice to give in detail or convey any *fair* conception of the *important, unceasing* work which filled Professor Tillman's life during his thirty-one years as Professor; the task will not be attempted, but *some* of the *more important* results which were of his initiative and accomplished through his persistence will be mentioned. His first efforts were directed to the improvement of his own Department, by making the best possible use of the time allotted to it.

Just before his appointment, all the studies pertaining to the Department had been transferred to the second class year with an increase of time of about fifteen per cent, but no rearrangement of studies had been made. At that time, the second class at the end of the academic year (in June) were examined upon the *whole* of the year's course. Professor Tillman immediately secured the consent of the Academic Board to drop all those subjects at the end of the first term (January first) upon which the cadets had been thoroughly tested at the semi-annual (January) examination. Professor Tillman also introduced written or *printed* enunciations instead of *oral*, which then universally prevailed, for the guid-

ance of cadets in their oral recitations. These innovations, both as to the range of examinations and as to the method of enunciation for recitation were adopted very shortly afterwards in all departments of the Academy.

At the time of Professor Tillman's appointment, the science of Electricity was being developed at a tremendous rate and that of Geology almost as rapidly; the other subjects of the Department, Heat, Chemistry and Mineralogy were likewise rapidly expanding. He accordingly found it very desirable to have the most recent text-books on the respective subjects and we find him introducing a new text on Geology in 1882, on Electricity in 1883, Heat and Chemistry in 1885, the last being supplemented by an addition of his own. In 1888, his own text-book on Heat was adopted for use—in '94, his "Rocks and Minerals" was introduced and in '98 his "Descriptive General Chemistry."

Soon after his appointment, Professor Tillman became strongly aware that the teaching facilities of the Academy were deficient, painfully so in his Department. He at once began suggesting improvements, but no other Department felt the need so strongly.

In 1885, there was appointed an extremely able, one of the ablest Board of Visitors that ever came to the Academy. Professor Tillman took advantage of this fact and presented to this Board his argument for a new building to give *him* improved facilities; he showed them plans and elevations of the desired building, in which he also proposed to house the Department of Natural Philosophy. He showed the Board by actual measurements on the ground a convenient location for

such a building. The five congressional members of the Board of Visitors, above referred to, were all very prominent in their respective houses and they were so satisfied with Professor Tillman's presentation of the case that they agreed to recommend the desired appropriation. The report of the Board of Visitors for 1885 contains this recommendation.

The success of Professor Tillman in securing so favorable an endorsement of his project, *started* immediately the effort to obtain a *new* Academy for all departments. A couple of years were spent in trying to devise means for remodeling the old Academy and then four years later an appropriation was obtained for the present West Academy, which though slightly larger, stands upon the site of the old building. The West Academy was first used for recitation in the fall of 1894, nearly ten years after Professor Tillman began his plea for better facilities, but it contained *all* the space, *admirably arranged* that he had *asked* for his Department.

The above are evidences of Professor Tillman's keen interest in the welfare, success and advancement of his own department, but he was none the less so in his general interest for the Academy. In this respect should be mentioned two results most beneficial and lasting, brought about entirely through his initiative and perseverance.

First:—He considered the daily *marking* and *grading* system of the Academy to be admirable, but he found that in the subsequent manner of assigning the *proportional* weights in the different subjects, the latter very largely neutralized the former. Colonel Tillman first

brought up the question in 1884, but he could not even get it considered by the Academic Board. He then proceeded to try the suggested method in his own department, and at intervals submitted the results to his colleagues, but it was not until May, 1894, ten years after, that his proposed method was directed to be *printed and distributed* to the Board for *careful consideration*. In January, 1895, a committee was appointed to test the method; that same year the committee reported in favor of the method and in 1896 it was adopted to take effect with the then entering class, so that the class of 1900, was the first to receive their standing, in all subjects, under the new method, which is still used. The matter is mentioned here mainly to show Professor Tillman's persistence and also the conservatism of the Academic Board.

The second result of such importance and benefit that it should be mentioned, was the securing of the services of Dr. Holden as Librarian of the Academy. Upon the death of Colonel Michie in 1901, the Superintendent appointed Colonel Tillman to be Librarian. Colonel Tillman immediately sent a communication to the Superintendent setting forth at length the condition, relations and functions of the library and what was required in a Librarian, and explained to the Superintendent how he thought the situation could be properly met. The Superintendent approved the idea, adopted the letter entirely and sent it to the Board of Visitors to the Academy for that year, 1902. The letter referred to is published in the report of the Superintendent for that year. The Board, with General Schofield as President, endorsed the proposition and Congress was

induced to create the necessary office and Dr. Holden at the suggestion of Professor Tillman was appointed to the place.

In October, 1911, Professor Tillman retired, having reached the legal age limit; he had had forty-six years Army service and was the last member of his class to leave the active list. His thirty-six years work at the Academy had brought him into contact as instructor with the members of thirty-nine classes, all those that graduated between 1870 and 1913, except three. His cadet service had made him acquainted with those who graduated between 1865 and 1871: he was thus widely known in the Army.

General T. H. Barry at the graduating exercises of the class of 1911—the last which Professor Tillman officially attended—very fairly expressed the sentiment generally entertained for Colonel Tillman by the officers who knew him. Colonel Tillman was invited by General Barry to address the graduating class on that occasion, (the first time that such a compliment had ever been paid to a member of the Academic Board) and upon introducing Colonel Tillman, among other things General Barry said,—“His service since graduation in 1869, practically his whole manhood, has been devoted to the interests of his Alma Mater. He was my instructor when I was a cadet, has been my friend ever since, and as Superintendent I have found him a substantial prop on which I have leaned with absolute safety in all matters, academic and otherwise, concerning this institution. He is fully as enthusiastic, devoted, conscientious and alert in the performance of every detail of every duty assigned to him now as he was when with the enthusiasm of youth he began his career here.

“Without complaint for honors not bestowed upon him, rejoicing in honors conferred on others, he is the embodiment of the spirit of West Point and the best type of the proper example for the class about to graduate and the many classes in whose graduation he has had a helping hand.”

In his address following this introduction Colonel Tillman referred to certain aims and influences of the Academy and made pertinent appeals to the graduating class which met with very general endorsements throughout the Army as shown by many letters received by him. For this reason and for the reason that the address evidently indicates some important governing motives in Colonel Tillman's own career we quote a few passages. In outlining the aims of the Academy he said—“The guiding idea has been that the profession of the soldier may be full of responsible work and needs men of character and power—that ability to use the natural faculties to the fullest advantage is the highest result of useful education, far higher than the faculty to absorb information—that conscious power is better, worth more than mere knowledge—that this desired power is best acquired by strenuous and successful effort in overcoming mental difficulties—that every specialty and every new proposition is sooner and better mastered by him who has had the training of concentrated, continuous mental effort—that unhesitating labor, faithful drudgery it may be in some cases, is the surest means of success for the majority, and these means should be made familiar habits to every graduate.”

Of all the influences of the Academy in developing characters he said,—“I neither claim nor imply that the Academy’s aims or desires in this respect (rigid adherence to truth) are in any way superior to those of other academic institutions, but I do think and claim that this fundamental element of manhood, perfect candour in all relations, is *more frequently* called forth, more frequently *demande*d from this student body and more closely observed by their associates and superiors than in any other institution which I have had opportunity to know. These results of our system to which I have referred, individual effort, willingly and continually made through established habit, guided and directed by unvarying candour, will without any special scholastic accomplishments, give a kind of character that intellectual attainments alone can in no respect rival.”

In encouraging cadets to untiring effort Professor Tillman said,—“Remember, *that the law of life is labor and the joy of life is accomplishment*. The full conviction that *accomplishment* is the end and that recognition and appreciation are but incidents to labor, requires a certain maturity of mind, but this conviction is essential to the best effort. Always do your official work *first*, do it willingly, well and completely and you may be sure that you are traveling to success.”

That Colonel Tillman’s career has not failed of appreciation outside the army is shown by the fact that he was honored by a degree from Yale University in 1906. In presenting him the honorary degree of “M. A.” Professor Perrin after outlining Professor Tillman’s career said,—“he has labored most effectively ever since he was appointed professor, writing excellent

text-books for the somewhat peculiar demands of his classes, and keeping in close touch with the best scientific thought and practice of the times. We thus honor not only a soldier and an educator of soldiers, but a scholarly scientist as well."

The following partial extract from a letter received by Col. Tillman shows that his efforts to inculcate proper soldierly principles met with warm appreciation far outside of academic halls.

"Langen-Schwalbach

June 8th, 1902

"Dear Col. Tillman:

"I have just finished reading yr address delivered at West Point to a class of Cadets entitled 'The true Soldier'.

"Its objects, terseness and thoroughness in the right direction entitle it to be committed to memory by every student and to be read and reread by every graduate, old and young.

"As a graduate I thank you for it. It ought to be of immense benefit to the rising generation, young and old.

Very Sincerely &
(Signed) Wesley Merritt."

General Merritt's distinction and brilliant record are well known to all officers of the Army in the Service prior to 1900.

In July, 1916, owing to the fact that the general situation of the country combined with the enlarged Military

Organization then recently provided for, required a greater number of officers than were at once available Col. Tillman wrote to the Secretary of War asking to be returned to active duty, and expressed a willingness to serve in a subordinate capacity at the Military Academy in the Department of which he had so long been the head before his retirement. To this letter the Secretary of War made courteous reply but Col. Tillman's suggestion was not approved.

On April 3, 1917, when it had become evident that our country would enter the war, Col. Tillman again wrote the War Department enclosing a copy of the letter of 1916 and repeating his desire and willingness to perform the services therein specified or "any others of any sort that may be confided to me."

On June 2d, 1917, Colonel Tillman was recalled to active service and detailed as Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, where he assumed command on June 13th, 1917. He was appointed Brigadier General U. S. A. on the retired list on March 4th, 1919, and was presented the Distinguished Service Medal by the Secretary of War at the graduating exercises on June 11th, 1919, with the following citation:

"For especially meritorious and conspicuous services as Superintendent, United States Military Academy, during the period of the emergency."

General Tillman was relieved from duty as Superintendent on the 12th of June, 1919, and returned to the inactive list on the 15th of August following. He was elected President of the Association of Graduates on June 12th, 1919.

General Tillman's official service at the Academy as Instructor, Assistant Professor, Professor and Superintendent extended slightly over thirty-eight years; no other individual ever held the same four academic positions; his total service at West Point has been exceeded by that of only three men since the origin of the Academy in 1802.

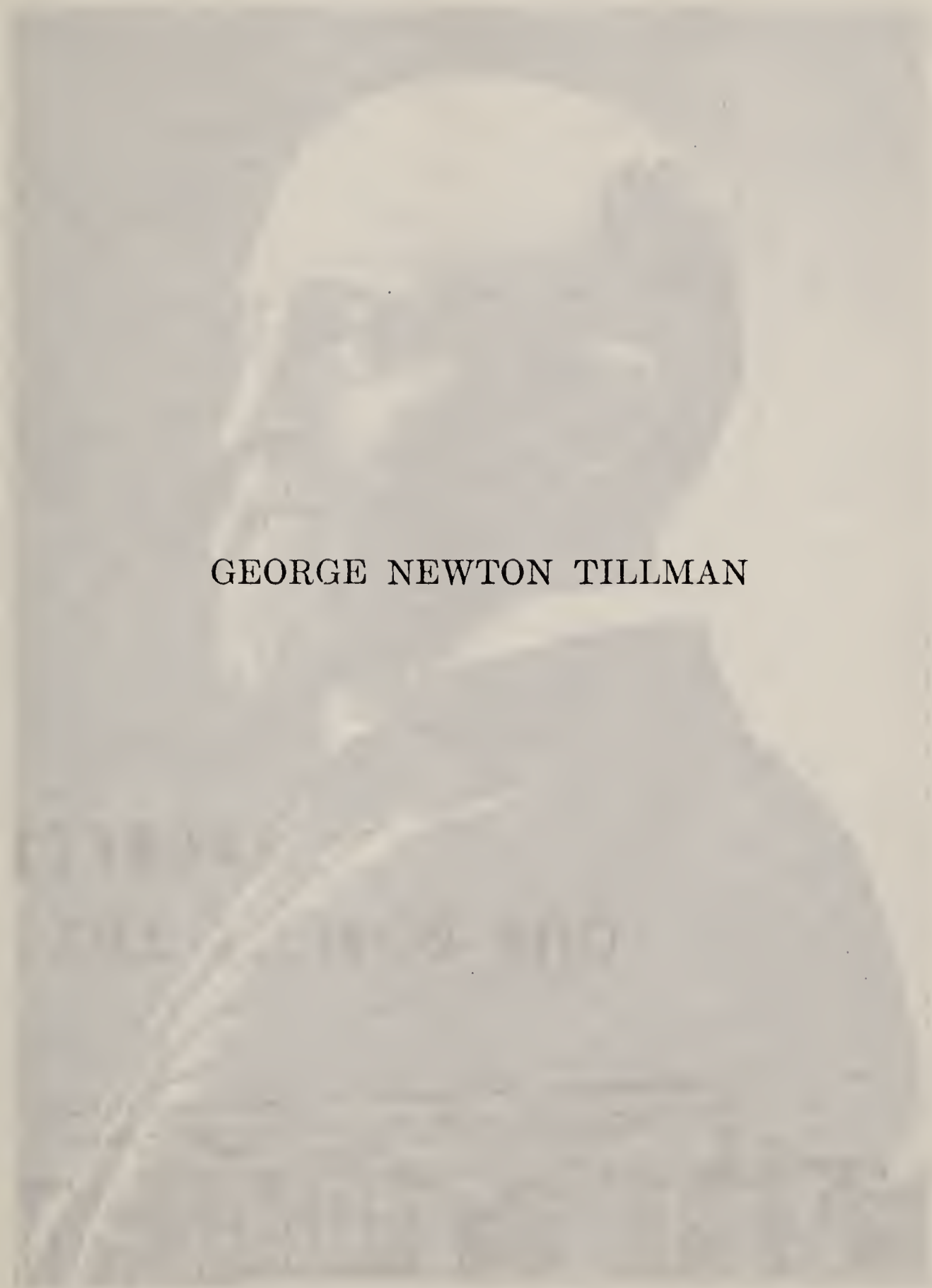
The report of a Congressional Board of Visitors (Lower House) to the Military Academy in 1922, when referring to the disruptions that the World War produced there makes this statement— "that such a disruption of the course and such hurrying the classes prematurely out of the Academy did not destroy the Academy is evidence of its stability and is due largely to the fact that during this period there was in command at West Point as Superintendent, Brig. Gen. Samuel E. Tillman, whose more than forty years' service at the Academy as Cadet, Instructor and Professor formed the anchor which kept it firmly fixed to the ideals and traditions of the past."

General Tillman was married in April, 1887, to Miss Clara Williams of Flushing, N. Y., who from that date until her death was his inseparable companion, his inspiring and trusted counselor. Mrs. Tillman was survived by her husband and their only child Katharine Delaplaine Tillman.

The following notice appeared in the Army and Navy Journal shortly after Mrs. Tillman's death:

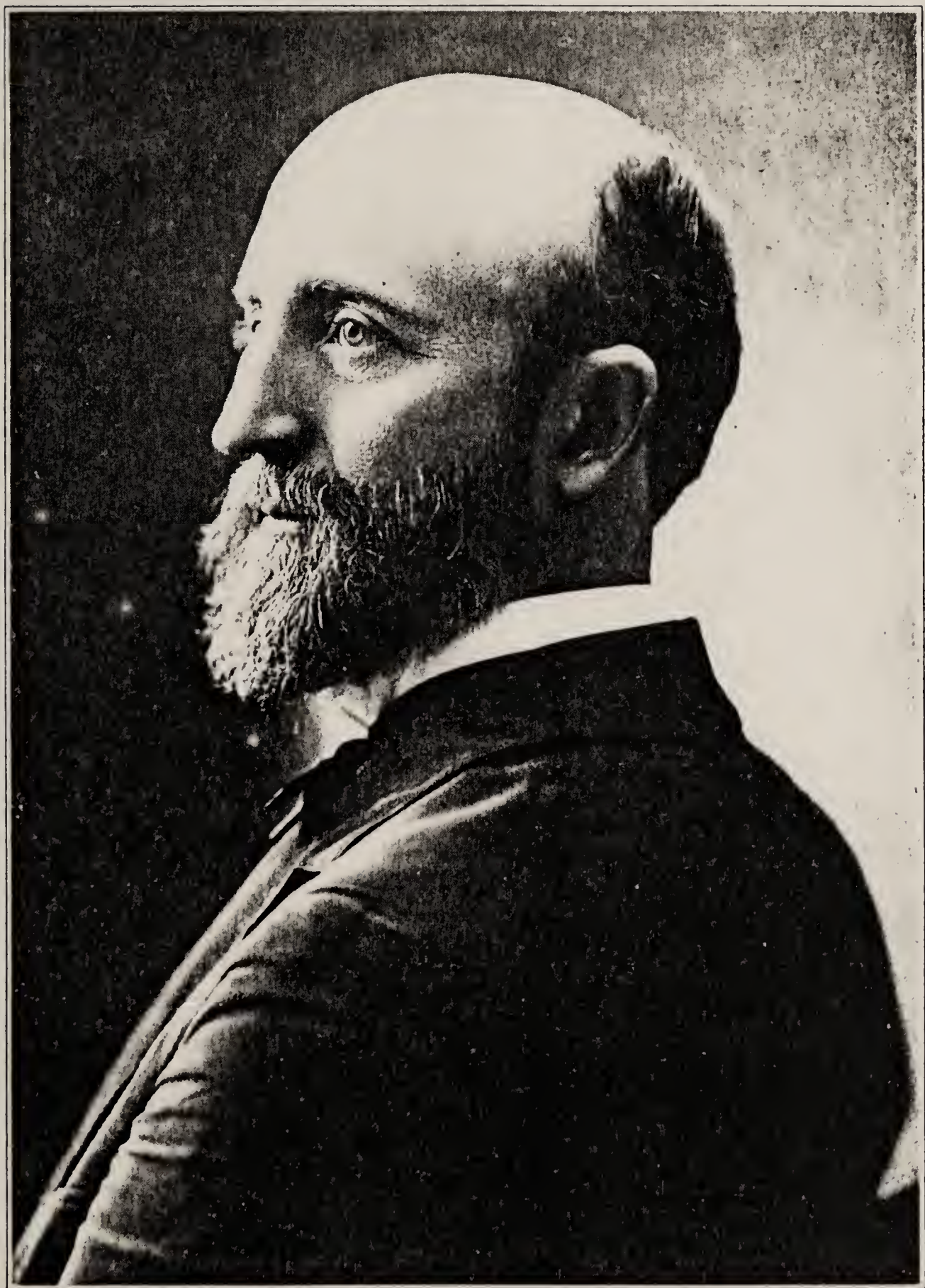
Mrs. Clara Williams Tillman, wife of Brig. Gen. S. E. Tillman, U.S.A., retired, died May 16, 1921, at the home of her sister, Miss Miriam Williams, in Flushing, Long Island, N. Y. Mrs. Tillman was a resident of

West Point from 1887 until October, 1911, while her husband was the head of the Department of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology and again from June, 1917, to June, 1919, while he was Superintendent of the Academy. During her entire life at West Point Mrs. Tillman took a prominent part in all the worthy activities of the post, especially those of an intellectual character. She made many lasting friends among the civil population of the region, as well as among the officers and cadets of the post. In 1904 Mrs. Tillman was stricken with a severe and intractable form of rheumatism, which caused her great suffering for the rest of her life, and from the very beginning greatly restricted her physical activities and eventually reduced her to physical helplessness. However, she retained to the very end her remarkable mental activity and her keen interest in all important questions of the day. She bore the many years of suffering with such philosophical calmness that few were aware of what she endured. "The mystery or purpose of the agonies with which she was afflicted," writes a correspondent, "is beyond the ken of those who knew her life or witnessed her heroisms, both of which were surely deserving of naught but tenderness, admiration and love."



GEORGE NEWTON TILLMAN

1878-1880



GEORGE N. TILLMAN

GEORGE NEWTON TILLMAN was born in Bedford County, Tennessee, January 23, 1851. He graduated from Bethany College, West Virginia, taking the degree of B. A. in 1870. After taking a two years' course of study of law in Washington City, receiving the degree of LL.B., he was admitted to the bar in his native county in 1872, and in the fall of that year was elected as a Republican member of the General Assembly of the State. He became an active practitioner of the law thereafter in the courts of the State and in the Federal Courts, and was sworn in as a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1889, when he first appeared in person before that tribunal to argue a case. He was Assistant United States District Attorney for Middle Tennessee from 1877 to 1881; and in the cases from that district which were appealed to the United States Supreme Court he did much work (although his name does not appear), famous among which cases was the leading case of State of Tennessee vs. Davis, reported in One-hundredth United States Supreme Court Reports, which he prepared and argued in the court below, and furnished a brief to the Attorney General, whose letter of acknowledgment and commendation Mr. Tillman preserved and cherished.

He was United States Marshal from 1883 to 1886, when he resigned that position to become a Republican candidate for Chancellor of the Nashville Division, a strongly Democratic division, and was defeated, according to the returns made, by a comparatively small majority; and many, both Republicans and Democrats, doubted if he was fairly defeated.

The Republican State Convention nominated him for Judge of the Supreme Court in 1894, when he was defeated with the rest of the ticket.

He was nominated for Governor by the Republican party in 1896; and he and his party claimed that he was elected, but was defrauded by false returns; and he prepared to institute a contest, when the Legislature passed a special Act requiring Mr. Tillman to give a bond in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars to pay the costs of the investigation in the event he should fail in his contest, in consequence of which, under the advice of friends, he abandoned the contest. He received the largest vote, even according to the returns made by the Democrats, ever cast, up to that time, for a Republican in Tennessee. In 1908, he was again nominated, by the Republican party, for Governor, and made an excellent race but was defeated.

In 1897 he was a member of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy by appointment of the President.

He was from 1887 to 1900 the attorney for the Nashville and Decatur Railroad Company, which called for his judgment and learning in matters of great magnitude.

He was counsel for the Central Trust Company, of New York, in the case of Central Trust Company vs. Marietta and North Georgia Railroad Company, in which the litigation was difficult, many-sided, and of long duration.

He was delegate at large from Tennessee to the Philadelphia Convention which nominated President McKinley for the second term, and was a member of

the committee that went to Canton to notify the President of his nomination.

Thereafter he was actively engaged in the practice of his profession until his decease.

He was an elder in the Christian church for many years at Nashville where he made his home, and after 1893 he was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Fanning Orphan School, and for many years Chairman of the Finance Committee of said school, and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Tennessee Christian Convention, and one of the Trustees of the University of Nashville, and also a Trustee of Montgomery Bell Academy, and for quite a while Vice President of the Merchants Bank and the Merchants National Bank. He was a member and took much interest in the Round Table Club.

His life was closed by death on the fifteenth day of May, 1923, at his residence in Nashville. His life had been full of much labor, and he had become prominent in his city and state, not only as a member of the Bar, but politically, and as a public citizen, and an active member of the Christian church, where he for many years with his wife and family gave attendance and service.

The following are very brief extracts from laudatory resolutions passed by the Bar of Nashville, in honoring the memory of Judge Tillman, shortly after his death. The resolutions were presented to the various courts. (There were present at the Bar meeting over two hundred members of the Bar and Justices of the Supreme Court):

* * * * "In 1913, he was appointed Judge of the Third Circuit Court of Davidson County, at the time that court was created, and at the expiration of his term was importuned to stand for re-election by members of both parties, but declined to do so." * * * * *
"He had a deep and sound respect for government and for the law. As a judge he was patient and courteous and he honestly sought in his service on the bench to administer justice impartially and without fear or favor. * * * * He possessed above most men the respect and confidence of those who knew him and, it may be added, the affection of his associates at the bar."

In 1875, he married Miss Nannie Catherine Miller, member of a prominent Bedford County family, who died in 1880, leaving one daughter, Aileen, who is deceased.

In 1882 he married Miss Martha S. Washington, a daughter of the well-known George A. Washington family of Robertson County, Tennessee. Mrs. Tillman and the following children and grandchildren survive him:

Jane S., who married Thomas Walter Hardy of St. Louis, Mo. They have three children, Tillman, Thomas Walter, Jr., and Lewis.

Lewis, who married Miss Angeline Galt Watson of Kentucky. They have three children, Angeline, Lewis, Jr., and George Newton.

Mary W., who married William Tyler Berry of Nashville, Tenn. C. Dewees, their only child, is named for his grandfather, C. Dewees Berry.

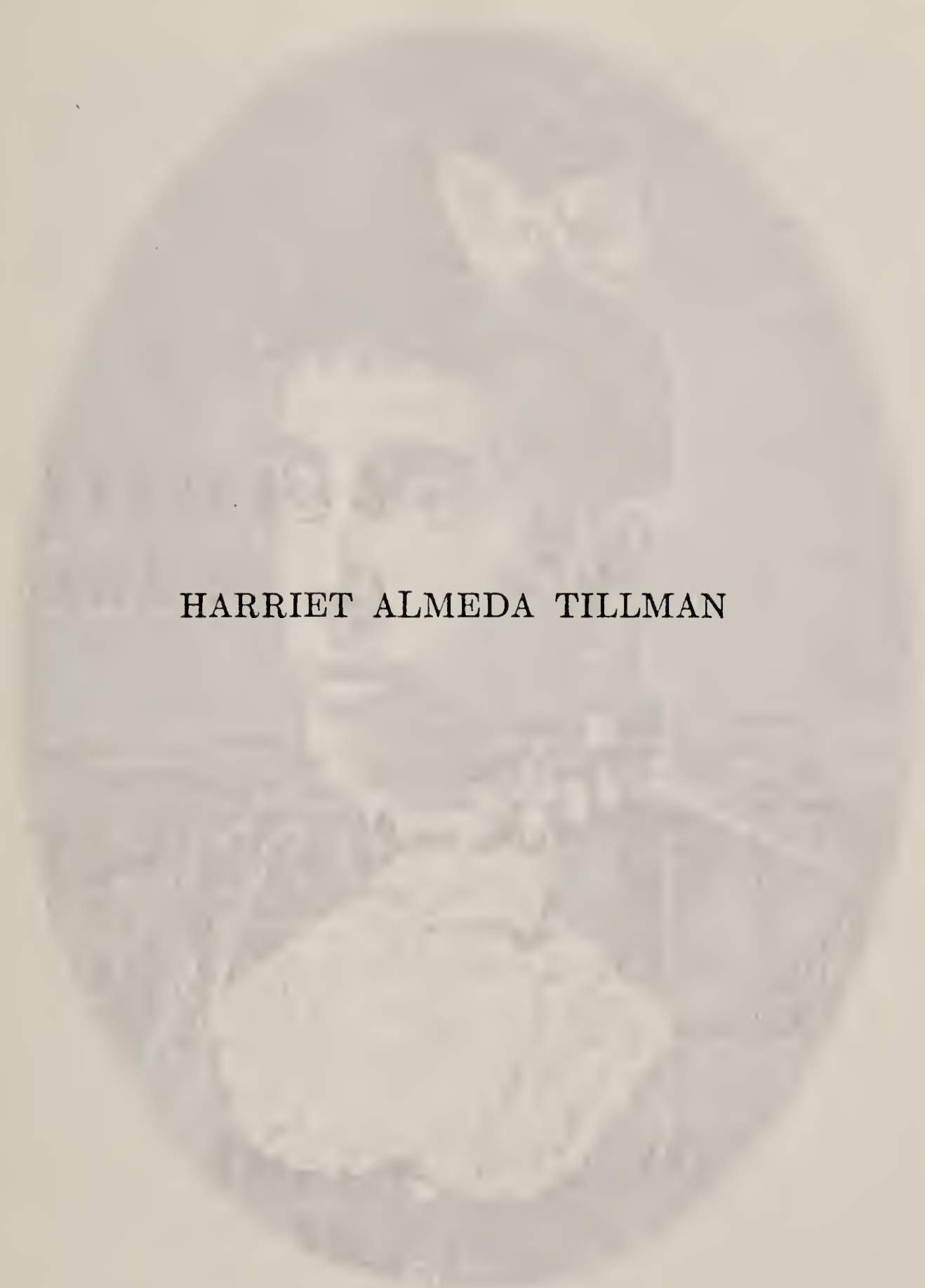
Catherine, who married William Frank Stockell of Nashville, Tenn. Their children are, Albert Wright, Martha W. and William Frank, Jr.

Martha, who married William E. Norvell, Jr., of Nashville, Tenn. They have no children.

Lucy Helm, who married Randolph Leigh of Washington, D. C. They have two children, Randolph, Jr., and Armistead Claiborne.

MARY CATHERINE TILLMAN

MARY CATHERINE TILLMAN, the first daughter of Lewis Tillman and his wife, Mary C., was born August 29, 1853, and died February 18, 1858. A daguerreotype taken in her fourth year, shows her to have been a very beautiful child, bearing a striking resemblance to her mother. A beautiful marble stone, capped by a white dove taking flight, marks her grave in Willow Mount cemetery at Shelbyville, Tenn., where rest the remains of her father, mother and brother John Marshall.



HARRIET ALMEDA TILLMAN

Harriet Almeda Tillman



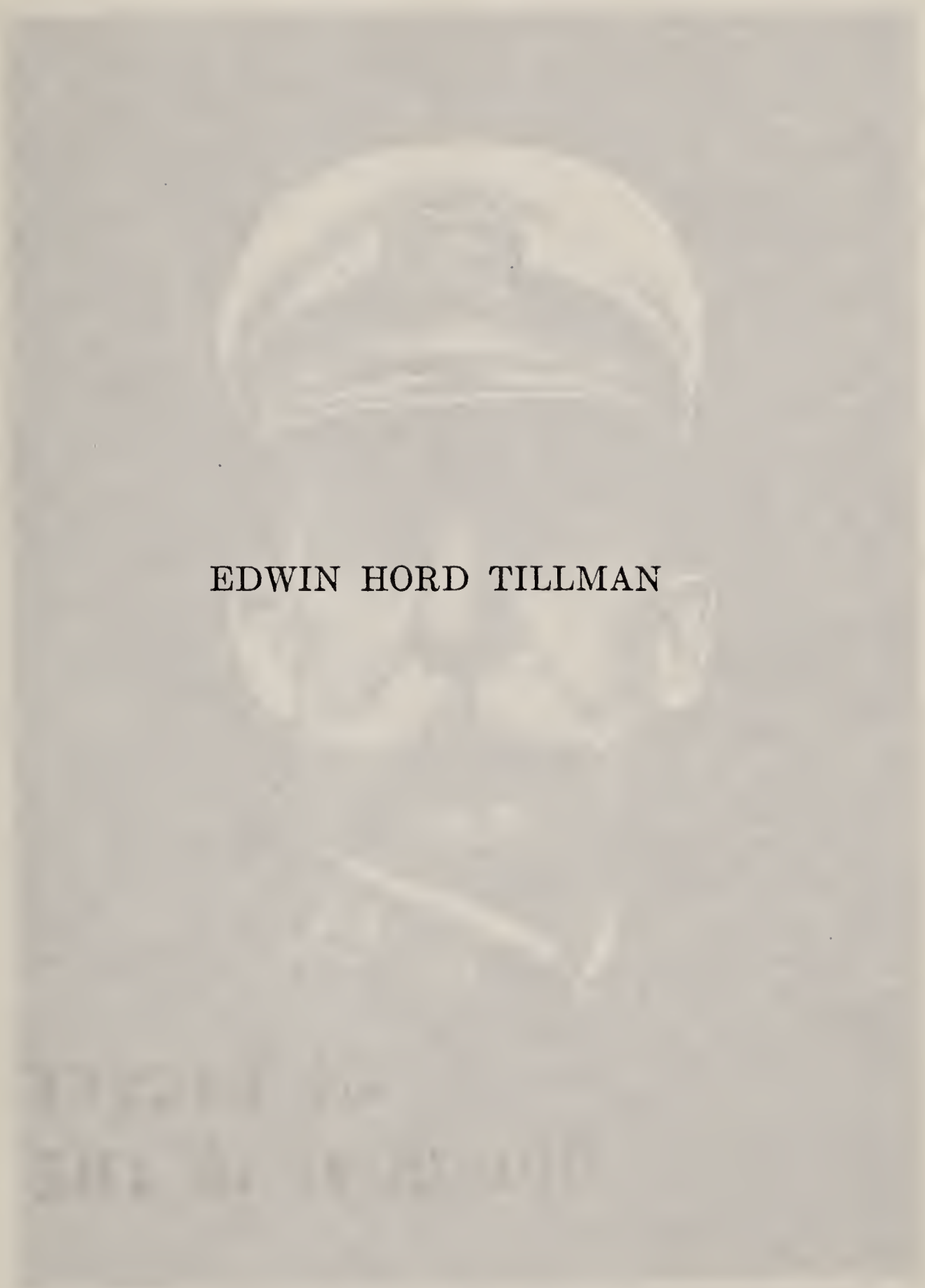
HARRIET ALMEDA TILLMAN

HARRIET ALMEDA TILLMAN, the only sister (who lived to womanhood) of the brothers whose records have been given in the pages foregoing, was born April 2, 1856. She was educated at the noted Mary Sharp College, Winchester, Tennessee, and was a member of the Christian church from girlhood.

She married, November 29, 1888, Captain W. H. Brannan, a prominent lawyer of Winchester, Tennessee, and they had two sons, Samuel T. Brannan and Francis M. Brannan. While both sons were very young, their father died.

She died January 8, 1929, of pneumonia, while residing with her son Samuel T. Brannan, at Atlanta, Ga. Her other son, Francis M., was at the time a major in the U. S. Army, and was stationed at Honolulu. She was interred in Mt. Olivet cemetery on the lot in Nashville, Tenn., where sleeps her brother, the well-known George Newton Tillman.

Her son, Samuel T. Brannan, married Miss Martha Acker. They live near Atlanta, Georgia, and have two children, Samuel T., Jr., and Francis, named for his ~~uncle~~ uncle Francis M. Brannan, who is unmarried.



EDWIN HORD TILLMAN

Member of the
Bar at New York



EDWIN H. TILLMAN

EDWIN HORD TILLMAN was born October 28, 1858, in Bedford County, Tenn., near Shelbyville, where his early schooling was received.

He entered the Naval Academy in 1875, and graduated in 1879.

From September, 1879, he served at sea on the U.S.S. Shenandoah, New Hampshire, Portsmouth, and Trenton until September, 1886. Then followed duty in the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey until October, 1889, then on the U.S.S. Petrel until September, 1891, and then again in the Coast Survey until September, 1897.

During his service in the Survey of over eight years, he compiled several volumes of Coast Pilots (guides for mariners along the Atlantic Coast and for the harbors and bays), and made many current observations and hydrographic surveys, along the coast from Eastport, Maine, to Pensacola, Florida.

While serving in the Coast Survey office he designed and constructed "Tide and Current Diagrams" of East River from Governors Island to Execution Rock, and of Nantucket and Vineyard Sounds. These were published by the Coast Survey and met with high praise from prominent naval officers and masters of merchant ships; these diagrams with slight modifications, and others based on the same design, are published annually in the Tide and Current Volumes of the Coast Survey.

In September, 1897, he was ordered to report to the Superintendent of the Naval Academy and was assigned to duty as instructor in Astronomy, Navigation and Marine Surveying, and continued there until June, 1899.

During the Spanish-American War he was retained at the Naval Academy although he requested, of the Navy Department, both in writing and orally, that he be ordered to some fighting ship.

Upon his detachment from the Naval Academy he served on the U.S.S. Alliance, and then as Navigator on the Monongahela until May, 1902.

In August, 1902, he was ordered to command the U.S.S. Newport and in the same year was ordered to command the U.S.S. Amphitrite and continued in command of that vessel until February, 1904, at which time she was made Station Ship at Guantanamo, and he was detached and ordered home; and then followed duty at Norfolk as executive of the Training Station there, and, later, to Newport, Rhode Island, for attendance at the Naval War College.

In March, 1905, he was ordered to proceed to the Bremerton Navy Yard to take command of the U.S.S. Ranger, place her in commission, proceed to the Mare Island Navy Yard, take aboard ammunition, and then proceed to Cavite, Philippine Islands. Upon arriving there he was directed to place the Ranger out of commission and assume command of the U.S.S. Monadnock, which he did on June 21, 1905, and retained command of her until December 28, 1905, on which date he was detached and ordered home.

In June, 1905, having become discouraged by the slow promotion in the Navy, he and his classmates having served thirty years and not reached the grade of Commander, he decided to apply for retirement under a law permitting retirements in the next higher grade, and

his application was approved and he was retired as a Commander from June 30, 1905.

After his name was placed on the retired list he served on active duty sixteen years and eleven months.

He was Inspector of the Sixteenth Lighthouse District, which included the Mississippi River from Cairo, Ill., to New Orleans, from November, 1907 to July, 31, 1910. During this period, he took the President of the United States on the tender *Oleander* from St. Louis to New Orleans, and was in charge of a fleet of twelve river steamers which followed the *Oleander*. The trip began on October 25 and ended on October 30, 1909. He received a note from President Taft, after his return to the White House, expressing his appreciation of the duty done by him.

On July 31, 1910, he was detached from the Sixteenth Lighthouse District and ordered to proceed to Alaska and to organize those waters as a separate lighthouse district, and as Inspector. On March 23, 1912, he was detached at his own request and ordered home.

On April 10, 1912, he was appointed by the Board of Education of the City of New York Superintendent of the New York Nautical School and to command the training ship *Newport*. He made two cruises in the *Newport* with the school boys, one to Europe and up the Baltic to Stockholm, and one along the Atlantic coast from Halifax to Chesapeake Bay. Upon the School being transferred from the Board of Education of the city of New York to the State, he resigned his position January 31, 1914. The Board of Education sent him a letter expressing its high appreciation of his

service and of the efficient manner the school had been conducted.

From January, 1914 until April, 1917, he was unemployed.

From April, 1917, to January, 1920, during the period the United States was engaged in the World War he was assigned to duty in the U.S. Hydrographic Office. (Retired Naval Officers were not assigned to sea duty during the World War).

In June, 1920, he was ordered to assume charge of the branch hydrographic office at Norfolk, and remained in charge of that office until December 31, 1927, when he was relieved of all active duty, he was then in his seventieth year.

His eighteen years at sea carried him to many of the great ports of the world and to all the great seas and to all the oceans except the Arctic and Antarctic.

He holds commissions signed by Presidents Chester A. Arthur, Benjamin Harrison, Grover Cleveland, Theodore Roosevelt, and William H. Taft.

He was a very efficient officer, an excellent seaman, an expert navigator and hydrographer, and thoroughly informed on tides, currents and oceanography in general, which are attested by the records in the Navy Department of letters and "efficiency reports" of commanding officers under whom he served, but which are too extensive to be more than briefly here referred to or quoted from.

In reply to interrogatories of the Navy Department requiring commanding officers to answer, on

Editor, The Journal of the American Medical Association:
Dear Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th inst.

concerning the matter of the proposed amendment to the constitution of the American Medical Association, which was adopted at the annual meeting of the association at Atlantic City, N. J., in 1912. I am sorry that I am unable to give you a more detailed answer at this time, but I am sure that the committee on the subject will be able to do so in the near future.

In the meantime, I am sure that the committee will be able to do so in the near future. I am sure that the committee will be able to do so in the near future. I am sure that the committee will be able to do so in the near future. I am sure that the committee will be able to do so in the near future.

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honor, the following were considered the most important in the reports referring to Mr. Tillman:

(1) Professional ability? "Excellent" was the answer made by twelve officers ranging in rank from lieutenant to and including rear-admiral.

(2) Manner of performing duties? "Excellent" was the reply of fifteen officers of rank as noted in (1) above.

(3) Do you consider said officer fit to be intrusted with hazardous and important independent duties? All replies were "yes," and two emphasized the reply by adding "eminently so", one by "I do under all conditions and circumstances" and one added "in every particular."

Prior to 1894, the Navy Department had not issued the forms for "Efficiency Reports", from which the foregoing interrogatories were taken, and the commanding officers sent to the Department letters as to qualifications of officers serving under them. Following is a copy of such a letter:

"U.S.S. Petrel,
New London, Conn.
16 July, 1891.

"To the
Secretary of the Navy.

Sir:

I desire to place on record at the Navy Department my appreciation of the services of Ensign E. H. Tillman from 1886 to 1891.

While on duty in the Coast Survey as Hydrographic Inspector, Mr. Tillman served in the Coast Pilot Divi-

sion, a portion of the time as Chief of Division. Later, from December, 1889 to July, 1891, while in command of Petrel Mr. Tillman served in that vessel as Watch and Division Officer.

In all of this time, extending over a period of nearly five years, afloat and ashore, I have found Ensign Tillman a conscientious, capable officer who performed his duty to my entire satisfaction. His judgment as a Watch Officer was remarkably good and his division in a high state of efficiency.

Ensign Tillman is an officer of high character and competent to perform intelligently any duty to which he may be assigned.

Very respectfully,

(signed) W. H. Brownson,
Commander, U. S. N."

Note. The writer of the above letter is now (1931) a Retired Rear-Admiral.

The following is quoted from a letter of Admiral Albert Gleaves, U.S.N. to the Board of Governors of the New York Nautical School:

"I have known Commander Tillman intimately for more than thirty years, we have been shipmates in two vessels. I know him to be an officer of exceptional professional ability, an excellent seaman, and a man of the strictest integrity. He possesses to a marked degree high ideals and a strong sense of devotion to duty, and when, in June 1905, he voluntarily retired, I considered the Service had suffered a distinct loss."

The following is a copy of a letter:

“Marion, Ohio,
May 29, 1913.

“To whom it may concern:

This is to certify that in my opinion Commander E. H. Tillman, U.S.N. (Retired) is eminently fitted by his personal and professional attainments to carry on the work of the New York Nautical School.

I know of no one better qualified for that duty.

(Signed) W. M. Dombaugh,
Captain, U.S.N. (Ret.)
Late Superintendent of the New York
Nautical School.”

The following is quoted from a letter of the Late Rear-Admiral W. H. Emory, U.S.N., commending Commander Tillman to the Board of Governors of the New York Nautical School:

“As a citizen of New York State and as former commander of a training vessel aboard which Commander Tillman, then a lieutenant, served, I take great pleasure in stating that Commander Tillman’s professional knowledge and ability, combined with his disposition and excellent habits, render him as eligible, for the position he seeks, as any officer I have ever served with.”

While in charge of the Branch Hydrographic Office at Norfolk, Va., in 1926, Commander Tillman received a letter from Rear-Admiral Crosley, U.S.N., then Hy-

drographer of the Navy, stating that the International Hydrographic Conference was contemplating the publication of the names of noted oceanographers of the world, and that he proposed to submit the names of four Americans, one of which would be Commander Tillman's if he had no objections. Commander Tillman replied that he had none. * * * * The publication has, it is believed, not yet been published.

The following is a copy of a paragraph in a Norfolk paper, the *Virginian Pilot*, under date of January 25, 1931:

“ * * * * Commander Clement relieved Commander Tillman, retired, who was stationed here for several years even after he had reached the retiring age. Commander Tillman is one of the most noted hydrographers in the United States, and, perhaps, in the world. He is the author of a number of works on tides and currents and the Gulf Stream, which have been adopted by the United States Government.”

Commander Tillman married Frida Kondrup, daughter of the Minister to the United States from Denmark, on November 10, 1891. They make their home in Washington, D. C., and have the following named children and grandchildren:—

Frida, born in Washington, D. C., February 15, 1894. She married Laurence S. Frazer of Nashville, Tenn. She has one daughter, Frida.

Margheritta, born January 23, 1897. She married Dr. William Calhoun Stirling of Texas. They have

three children, Margheritta, William Calhoun, and Edwin Tillman.

Edwin Hord, born March 14, 1899, at the Naval Academy. He graduated from the Naval Academy in June, 1919, and is now a lieutenant on the U.S.S. Nevada. He married Alice Rutledge of Charleston, S. C. They have a daughter, Alice R.

JOHN MARSHALL TILLMAN, the seventh son of Lewis Tillman and his wife Mary, was born May 27, 1861, and died February 17, 1877. From his earliest days to the end of his short life his mental characteristics were such that they greatly impressed not only his father and mother, but equally so, his brothers and sister, as promising unusual intellectual capacity; all entertained bright hopes for a brilliant future for him.

His death came while he was at the home of his brother Lewis in Knoxville, Tenn., from which he was attending school at the University; his illness was very brief and his father only reached his bedside a couple of days before his death.

The bright boy gave to his father and brothers positive evidence that he knew that his life was passing and that he was strengthened by their faith and hope.

The battalion of university cadets under funeral march, with muffled drums, escorted the boy's remains to the railway station. There his father, at the suggestion of the President of the University, though under the profoundest depression, expressed his grateful appreciation to the cadet escort, encouraged and exhorted them to follow illustrious examples to which he alluded and impressed upon them the danger of delay in adopting high standards, by quoting,

"Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?

Like a swift fleeting meteor, a fast flying cloud,

A flash of lightning, a break of the wave,

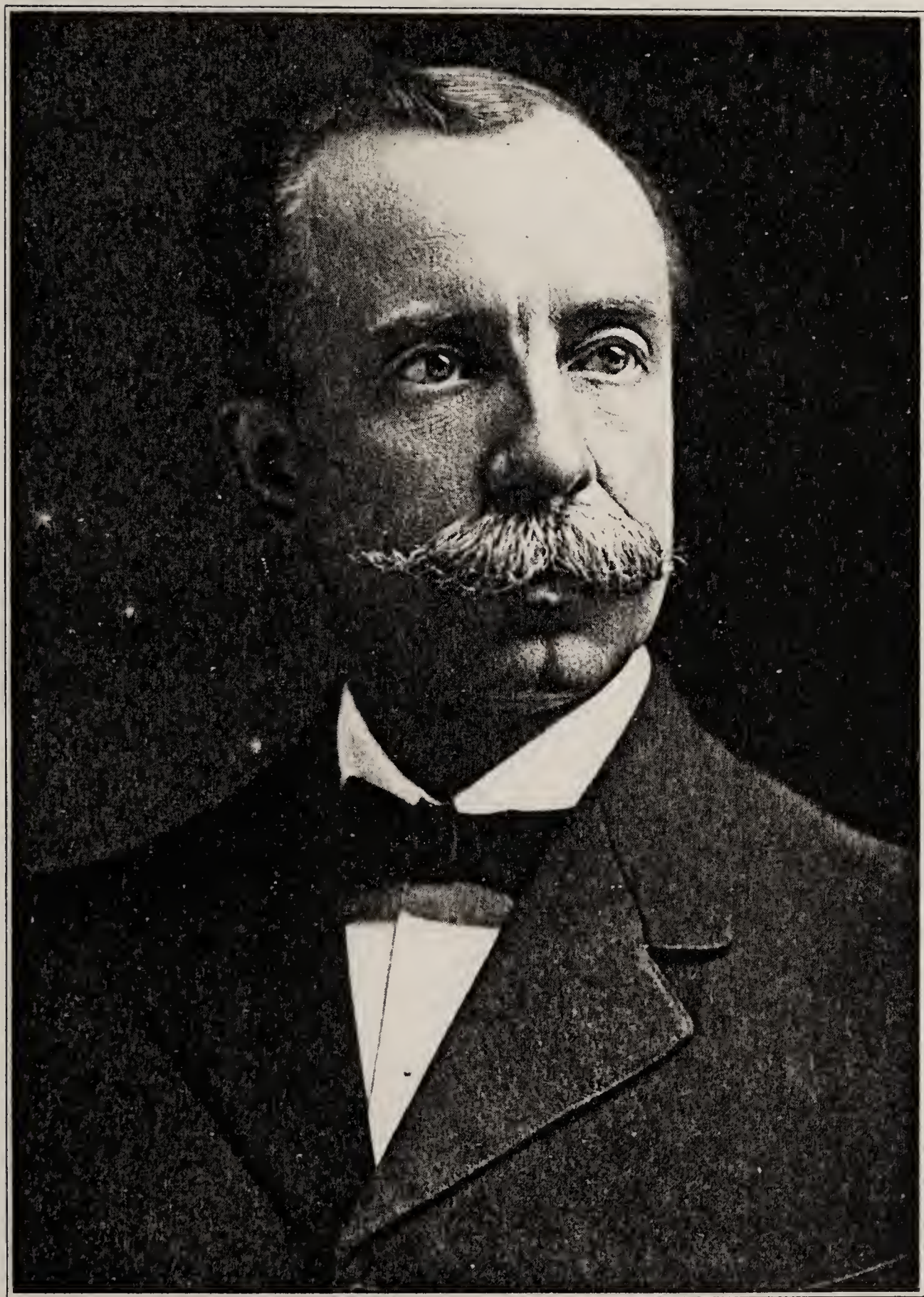
Man passeth from life to his rest in the grave."

and other lines from the famous poem of William Knox.

John Marshall's remains were interred in Willow Mount cemetery at Shelbyville, Tenn., where rest those of his father, mother and sister Mary Catherine.



ABRAM MARTIN TILLMAN



ABRAM M. TILLMAN

ABRAM MARTIN TILLMAN, the youngest child of Lewis Tillman and Mary Catherine (nee Davidson) Tillman, was born September 8, 1863, near Shelbyville, Bedford County, Tenn. He attended public and private schools in Shelbyville; later spent several years at the Winchester Normal College, at Winchester, Tenn., from which institution he graduated in June, 1883, after which he taught school for a short time in Moore County, Tenn.

In the early part of 1884 he accepted a position in the office of his brother, George N. Tillman, then United States Marshal at Nashville, Tenn., under whose instructions he began to read law. In March of that year he stood a Civil Service examination for a clerkship in Washington, D. C., and in August of the same year received an appointment, being assigned to the Division of Distilled Spirits, Bureau of Internal Revenue, which position he held until May, 1886, when he resigned and returned to Tennessee to act as administrator of his father's estate. His purpose in accepting the position in Washington was with a view to attending one of the Law Schools there, after office hours. While in Washington, he attended the Columbian (now George Washington) University Law School, taking both the graduate and postgraduate courses, within two years and receiving both the LL.B. and LL.M. degrees.

In August, 1886, he was licensed to practice law in all the courts of Tennessee; and in January, 1887, he entered into partnership with his brother, George N. Tillman, at Nashville, Tenn., under the firm name of Tillman & Tillman.

He was appointed Special Assistant to the United States District Attorney for the Middle District of Tennessee for the October Term of Court, 1891, and the April Term, 1892.

In 1896 he was the Republican candidate for Presidential Elector for the Sixth Congressional District, on the McKinley-Hobart ticket and was also Secretary of the Republican State Executive Committee and largely in such capacity managed his brother's (George N. Tillman's) campaign that year, his brother being the candidate of the Republican party for governor of the State.

In 1897 he was elected a member of the Board of Education of the City of Nashville, and served as such for three years.

On February 1, 1898, President *McKinley* commissioned him United States District Attorney for the Middle District of Tennessee, which position he held for several months more than sixteen years, being twice commissioned such attorney by President *Roosevelt* and upon the expiration of his third term (each being for four years) President *Taft* commissioned him again. After President Wilson's inauguration he tendered his resignation which was later accepted and Mr. Lee Douglas of Nashville, Tenn., was commissioned his successor.

Mr. Tillman, it is believed, served as United States District Attorney four years longer than any one in the history of the State. His long service, under different administrations, is convincing evidence that his work was highly satisfactory to the Federal Government and the people of his State who strongly indorsed him.

During his service as District Attorney many interesting and important cases, in which the United States was a party were tried in the Federal Court at Nashville and in all of them he discharged his duties with satisfaction to the Federal Government and credit to himself. In Government cases appealed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Cincinnati, Ohio, he always prepared briefs and presented oral arguments.

Under authority and instructions of the Attorney General he made some investigations outside the Middle District of Tennessee. One instance was an investigation of an alleged violation of the Civil Service law and another was relative to violations of the anti-trust law. In the latter (Tobacco Trust Investigation) he made some investigation in the State of Kentucky and reported in person to the Attorney General who had him go to New York and lay the information secured before Hon. Henry W. Taft, who was specially employed by the Government and who subsequently conducted a grand jury investigation at Nashville, Tenn.

When Mr. Tillman was an applicant for appointment and for reappointment as United States District Attorney, he was strongly endorsed by leading members of the bar of Tennessee, by numerous Chancellors and Circuit Judges and by members of the appellate courts; all members of the State Supreme Court at times joining in such endorsements. Mr. Tillman has always felt a just pride in the fact that prior to their elevation to the bench of the United States Supreme Court, Messrs. Taft, Lurton, Day, McReynolds and Sanford, all endorsed him for the

position of U. S. District Attorney and Mr. Taft, after becoming President, appointed him.

When U. S. District Judge Edward T. Sanford was promoted to membership on the bench of the United States Supreme Court, Mr. Tillman and several other lawyers were considered for appointment as U. S. District Judge for the Middle District of Tennessee (an Act of Congress having provided for an additional district judge in the State—for that particular district—Judge Sanford having been District Judge for both the Eastern and Middle Districts) and though not appointed, Mr. Tillman was very strongly endorsed for the position. He had the earnest and active support of Hon. J. M. Dickinson, and of Hon. George W. Wickersham, formerly Attorney General. Mr. Chief Justice Taft also indicated again his interest and friendship by informing him by letter that if his opinion was asked (his position forbade activity in the matter) he would state that he (Tillman) would make an acceptable judge and he later expressed his personal regret to Mr. Tillman that he was not appointed and informed him that he was always at liberty to refer to him should there be any occasion for an expression of opinion from him.

Mr. Tillman served as U. S. District Attorney under Attorneys General John W. Griggs, Philander C. Knox, William H. Moody, Charles J. Bonaparte, George W. Wickersham and James C. McReynolds, the latter being a good friend for many years.

In 1902, while holding the position of U. S. District Attorney, he accepted the nomination for Representative in Congress, being nominated by the Republicans

of the Sixth Congressional District. He had no hope whatever of being elected, the district being overwhelmingly Democratic, but consented to allow the use of his name as such candidate with the understanding that his candidacy should not be allowed to interfere or conflict with his official duties as District Attorney.

After Mr. Tillman resigned the office of U. S. District Attorney, he resumed the practice of law in Nashville, Tenn., in partnership with his former assistant, Mr. J. C. R. McCall and so continued until March, 1927, when he was tendered by Hon. Benjamin H. Littleton (now one of the Judges of the Court of Claims but then a member of the U. S. Board of Tax Appeals) a position as an Attorney with the United States Board of Tax Appeals, which position he accepted and now, 1931, holds.

The Federal Revenue Act of 1926 in part provides,
 * * * * * "The proceedings of the Board and its divisions shall be conducted in accordance with such rules of practice and procedure (other than rules of evidence) as the Board may prescribe and in accordance with the rules of evidence applicable in courts of equity of the District of Columbia."

The rules as to the admission or exclusion of evidence in the courts of the District of Columbia are in many instances the same as in the courts of Maryland, of which State it was originally a part.

In 1929, Mr. Tillman in the discharge of official duty compiled from the decisions of reported cases in equity in the District of Columbia and Maryland, a memorandum on the "Admission or Exclusion of Evidence in

Equity Cases," which was first mimeographed, and later put in pamphlet form at the Government Printing Office, for the use of Members of the Board of Tax Appeals and other government officials.

He has been for many years and is now, 1931, a member of the American Bar Association and the Tennessee Bar Association; is also a member of the District of Columbia Bar Association and the Federal Bar Association and is a member of the Bar of the United States Supreme Court; United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals; Court of Claims of the United States; Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia; Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and also admitted to practice before the Interstate Commerce Commission, Treasury Department and United States Board of Tax Appeals.

He is a non-resident member of the Hermitage Club of Nashville, Tenn., and is a member of The Southern Society of Washington, D. C.; The Tennessee Society; The District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; The National Geographic Society and The American Society of International Law.

Mr. Tillman married Miss Sarah Clayton (*Claytie*) Ford of Nashville, Tenn., November 28, 1894. She departed this life on the 16th of September, 1923, leaving her surviving, husband and two children, daughters. One, *Louise Clayton*, on March 18, 1921, married Lee C. Gammill, both residing in Washington, D. C. at the time. Since their marriage, they have been living in Little Rock, Arkansas. They have two children: *Kathleen* and *Marian Blair*. Mrs. Gammill's sister, *Kathleen*, married *Ralph C. Hughes*, December

18, 1926. They now (1931) live in McAllen, Texas, and have two children, *Ralph C. Hughes, Jr.*, and *Louise Patricia*.

The day following the death of Mrs. Tillman, there appeared in The Nashville Banner of Monday, September 17, 1923, a notice of her death, from which the following is quoted:

“Mrs. Tillman Dies After Long Illness.

Services Tuesday Morning for Prominent Nashville Woman.

* * * * The death of Mrs. Tillman followed a period of ill health covering more than a year and for the past eight months she had been seriously ill. A few weeks ago, when her condition became so serious, she was removed from her home in The Polk apartments to the residence of her sister [Mrs. Cain] in the hope that a change would prove beneficial. * * * * She was Miss Clayton Ford before her marriage to Mr. Tillman and was the daughter of the late Benjamin Ford, well-known retail merchant of Nashville, and Mrs. Stella Ford, who survives her * * * * Mrs. Tillman had been a leading figure in the social life of the city for many years and was known especially for her hospitality. She received her education in private schools in this city and was generously endowed with personal charm and the social graces. Her church affiliations were with the Moore Memorial Presbyterian Church. * * * *”

Interment was in Mt. Olivet cemetery, Nashville, Tenn.

